

PEPS: McCarthy, Eugene
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Humphrey, McCarthy DO Differ--In Style

Congressional Quarterly
Washington, D. C.—In actual voting records and stands on issues, Minnesota's Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and Eugene McCarthy — contenders for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination — are as alike as Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

But in their personalities, the way they have conducted themselves in Congress and the way they might act as vice-president or president, the men are worlds apart.

Voting Records:

In 1963, Humphrey and McCarthy disagreed on only 3 percent of the Senate roll calls — making them the country's "most agreeing" pair of same-state senators. Their voting records in previous years were similarly parallel.

Others Rate Alike

Pressure groups also rate the two alike. In 1961-62, each received a 100 percent score from Americans for Democratic Action and the National Farmers Union. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. Committee on Political Education gave Humphrey a 100 per-

cent "right rating" and McCarthy 82 percent.

Three conservative organizations, including Americans for Constitutional Action and the American Farm Bureau Federation, gave each a flat zero percent rating.

Examination of voting records shows that on almost every issue Humphrey and McCarthy cast virtually identical votes.

The few significant votes the men have differed on include tax matters, with McCarthy occasionally voting to maintain the 27½ percent oil-depletion allowance while Humphrey has consistently backed a reduction.

Split On Barry's Proposal

The only major foreign-affairs vote on which they split was a 1961 amendment by Senator Barry M. Goldwater to strip the proposed United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency of its research powers. Humphrey, the original proposer of a "peace" agency, voted against while McCarthy voted for it.

Real differences between Humphrey and McCarthy lie

in analysis of their legislative "output" and their personalities.

Since he entered the Senate in 1949, Humphrey's lively interest in virtually every legislative subject has brought some criticism that he was spreading himself too thin. He has since limited his major interests to foreign policy, disarmament, civil rights, farm programs, health improvement, labor legislation, and welfare.

McCarthy, on the other hand, has restricted his activities to a few fields of special interest including taxation, farm policy,

the Mexican farm-labor program, and establishment of a watchdog committee over the Central Intelligence Agency.

Personalities:

The difference in the two men's legislative records appears to be rooted in their basic personalities. Humphrey is the ebullient, activist originator of programs, the "doer." McCarthy, by contrast, is a scholarly, one-time sociology professor, a contemplative man who arouses a minimum of controversy.

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